

The Avalanche

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was frozen and refused to burn. Finally, when things were getting thawed out, they looked at their thermometer and found it had gone away up till it was only 40 degrees below zero. It was growing warm and comfortable.

The reports of the voyages of Nordenskiöld are among the most interesting accounts ever given of the region of eternal snow. He started on his last trip along the northern shore of Asia, in midsummer, 1878. His ship, the Vega, was provisioned for two years. They laid in a plentiful supply of lemon juice and cranberry sauce, and other things that were sour and cooling. On Aug. 19 they sighted the northernmost point of the old world, Northeast cape. For several days previous they had been enveloped in fog, but suddenly on this day the cold clouds parted. The peak of the old cape lighted up splendidly. They heard the cliffs and fired a cannon salute. As they came still nearer they saw a huge polar bear standing upon a glittering iceberg making faces at them. But a field of ice barred their progress. After trying ineffectually to force their ship through it they finally gave up, and anchored on an ice-floe. Afterward it got so hot, however, that the temperature of the water a little ways down into the ocean was only one degree below zero. In these high northern latitudes fresh meat will stay frozen hard as iron for untold hundreds of years. The bodies of Siberian mammoths have been found, imbedded in ice, as fresh as when the animal breathed its last expiring sigh, though the Lord knows how many ages ago that event actually took place. Dogs ate the flesh of one of these mammoths with as much relish as though it had been fresh-killed.

After waiting a while longer, during the interesting summer weather, Nordenskiöld and his men chopped the brave little Vega out of the ice with axes, and got her away.

They soon afterward were frozen in for the winter. But it wasn't so very bad. Even on the 21st of December they enjoyed five hours of blessed sunshine. They spent a jolly Christmas with the thermometer only -35 degrees. Indeed, it never went lower than 46 degrees below zero. During his voyage of 1872-3, the same navigator wintered at Spitzbergen, in 80 degrees north latitude. The sun disappeared Oct. 22. It stayed cool and dark till February. The darkness made the temper bad. In Cincinnati it is observed that 101 degrees above zero in the shade has the same effect. When the light came back the explorers looked at one another and found that the faces of all had a pale yellowish green tint, the color of a lamp potato sprout in a cellar.

Fogs of brilliant ice-crystals hung over the ground during April. They saw gorgeous moose stags. Beautiful ice-banks bobbed about in a frisky manner all summer.

For really cool and refreshing reading in hot weather, however, we can not do better than to turn to Capt. C. F. Hall's Arctic explorations. He mentions sitting up in bed, in his snow-house, and writing in his journal when the mercury outside the hut went down to 52 degrees below zero. While his ship was frozen in on the northern coast, he took a pleasure tour in sledges across the country in the month of January. He took three pounds of Cincinnati cracklings along for soup. He says the soup was excellent.

One part of the story is tolerably stiff, as suits a frozen region. The Captain wears a long, heavy beard. His breath coated his whiskers with frost. Finally they froze in a solid mass together, hard and unyielding as a poker. He wished to take his reindeer jacket off over his head, but the hard mass of ice and beard prevented. Finally he took out his knife, in a desperate state of mind, and hacked off chunk after chunk of whisker-ice, till he was finally enabled to remove his jacket.

During the time they took this sleighing party over the frozen continent, a terrific storm came up. Great cracks of ice yawned beneath them. The wind whistled with such fury, and the ice beneath them cracked so alarmingly, that they expected every moment they and their "igloo," or snow-house, would be hurled into half a mile of ice-water.

Capt. Hall discovered an island which he named Bishop island. The explorers used to take walks in the fresh air for their health, with the mercury at 40 degrees. They made journeys over broken ice floes. Sometimes they stepped into a treacherous crack, which would immediately widen, and plunge them into deadly cold weather below.

March 17, with the mercury at -12 degrees, they witnessed a phenomenon. Showers of snow fell from a perfectly clear sky, so clear that they could look up and see the stars shining through the rain of snow crystals.

They frosted their heels and their noses. Once, being very thirsty, Capt. Hall chipped off some bits of ice from an iceberg and put them into his mouth. He tells us it froze his mouth fast. —Cincinnati Commercial.

More than 4,000 cakes of toilet soap were stolen from the Fifth Avenue Hotel last year by lady guests, and 2,800 towels went after the soap. Who's a thief? —Free Press.

What kind of a thief did you say? Persons who "laye not wisely, but to wel," are not ladies. If the Fifth Avenue people were wider awake, we should not hear of such soap-horrible proceedings. "None but guests of the lowest caste-steal soap. The Windsor ought to be the favorite for soap-thieves." —Philadelphia Bulletin.

An attempt is being made by the Livingstone Inland Mission to cultivate some of the different species of cinchona in the mountain valleys of the Congo.

HENRY D. THOREAU.

A Graphic Story of His Hermit Life.

The following lively sketch of Thoreau's hermit life was read before the Concord (Mass.) School of Philosophy by A. Bronson Alcott. "There was once a man in this town and you all know him so well that I may as well name him. Henry D. Thoreau, who believed that he ought not to eat potatoes which were raised by the oppression of the laborer. He believed that he should supply all his own wants, get as nearly as possible to a state of nature, and not be dependent upon men for anything. So he set out to raise his own potatoes. But he had no land and he had no means of getting it. So he seemed likely to fail at the start. But a very excellent man, toward whom I am now pointing (stretching his hand toward the bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson), said to him: 'Henry—we all call him Henry here—I have some lands on the shore of blue-eyed Walden. It is pretty sandy and is covered with brush, and it is not very good for potatoes. But, if you want to go there and try living alone, you are welcome to the use of the land. I will not charge you any rent.' So Henry found his land, but he could do nothing without an ax. 'Well,' said he, 'I must compromise here with society. I must borrow an ax.' So he borrowed the ax and this was the very house where he got it (the Orchard House, where Mr. Alcott lived then). He went back into the woods and cut trees to make him a shanty, shall I call it? No—a hermitage. But he could not get it up alone, and so he had to ask some of us, his friends, to come over and help him. Well, we went and helped him. Of course he did not pay us. That would have been contrary to his principles, but he had to compromise there again with society, and we were glad to help him. Neither did he have anything strong to offer us. We behaved like gentlemen, and the raising was conducted on temperance principles. But he would take no further help from us after he got his frame up. Next he wanted some boards. It so happened that an Irishman near him had built a new house, and had no further use for his old one. So Henry went to him and made a bargain for some of the old boards. But he was able to get them without help, for the Irishman wanted some surveying done, and Henry was a good surveyor. So he did the surveying for the boards, for he believed that barter of that sort was right. So he made his hut. He went to the shore of the lake and brought up stones for a chimney, and he made the mortar and laid the stones with his own hands. He dug a potato-hole in the floor of his hut and covered it with a trap-door, that his precious crop might be protected and very near him. Thus he was provided with food and shelter (Mr. Alcott forgot to state where Thoreau got his seed potatoes), but, said he, 'I must have a wife. I can't make myself. It is against my principles to get them where any wrong is involved in making them; but there is my aunt, she is a good woman. I will get her to make them, but they shall be all home-spun.' Well," continued Mr. Alcott, laughing to himself as the picture of Thoreau in that home-spun suit came up in his memory, "he made the clothes, and they were pretty much like the nature of the man—pretty large all around."

"Thoreau lived in that place for eighteen months. He withdrew almost wholly from human companionship. He said: 'I was born among men, of course. I could not help myself. I had no choice about that. I like my friends, but I cannot be a part of society where so much wrong is done. Here is our Government stealing Texas and trying to steal half of Mexico. Here is African slavery. I will not live in the society which tolerates such things. I will live with the animals and birds. They shall be my companions. They are chaste and affectionate and do no moral wrong. But shall I take my fowling-piece and bring down the bird that sits on the bough? No, that is not a bird that lies on the ground at my feet. It is a mere body. That is the bird which is all palpitating with life.' So Henry studied the birds as he saw them around him; he learned their habits and wrote their biographies. They came to know him and would fly to him at his call. The squirrels would come and sit on his hand, and he would study their dentistry while they were cracking nuts. So he lived among his pets, and sometimes distinguished visitors went to see him."

"At last, however, one day there came a man who said: 'Henry, I want you should pay me a tax of \$1.50 on your head.' 'Why should I pay a tax on my head?' said Henry. 'I have nothing to do with society. To be sure, I was born in Concord, but I could not help that. I stay here because it is pleasant here, and I like to be with my friends. But I have nothing to do with the town of Concord.' 'Well,' said the man, 'you live in the town and you must pay your poll-tax.' 'But I haven't any \$1.50,' said Henry. 'I haven't any money, and I wouldn't pay you if I had.' 'Very well,' said the man, 'do you know what we shall do with you if you don't pay?' 'Why, there are some stone walls over there, and I presume you will put me inside them.' That was exactly what they did. They shut him up in prison because he would not pay his poll-tax. 'Well,' he said, 'it seems I can not do as I wish—but society steps in. I was born here without any choice of my own, and now society shuts me up in jail and takes away my liberty. It shuts me up because I refuse to do wrong, and here I am among a lot of men it has shut up because they have done wrong. This looks like good missionary ground, and I will take and work among these men!'

So he became intimate with the prisoners, and talked among them a great deal. One day a very distinguished visitor (Ralph Waldo Emerson) came to see him, and asked: 'Henry, why are you here?' 'Waldo, why are you not here?' was the retort. After Thoreau had been in prison some weeks the jailer came and said that he could go, that a friend of his (Emerson) had paid his tax. 'But I didn't ask him to pay my tax,' said Thoreau; 'I didn't give him any authority to pay it. Beside, I don't want to go out. I am doing a good work among these prisoners and would rather stay. You took away my liberty by putting me in here against my will, and now you take away my liberty by sending me out against my will.'

MEXICAN WOMEN.

The Mexican women, like their more remote ancestors, persist in washing on a stone—"losa de lavadera"—on their knees at the side of a stream, or, if at home, still in the same positions on the identical stone slab, with cold water and very little soap—often with only a saponaceous herb called "zanate," and they rise in a wee bit of a "baten," which is little else than a small "dug-out" or rude tub. Owing to this slow process every family of four or five persons must have two or three laundresses, and even then it is difficult to get clothes returned under two or three weeks. In fact, the women of the lower class seem to have no idea of the lapse of time, for they stop a dozen times a day to smoke and gossip, yet they are, after all, good, harmless souls. Mexican families who have been in the United States and American colonists also have bought tubs, washboards, and even had washing-machines brought here, but to no purpose. These Aztec women detest "modern helps" quite as heartily as they do the long-handled "Yankee broom." As to punctuality—why these laundresses have no idea what it means. For example, an American (they impose more on us than on their own people) may give a washerwoman his linen. Three or four weeks may elapse and it is not returned. He fancies it has been stolen. Not at all. The victim will, on investigation, find that the laundress, having been invited to a christening, a dance or a bull fight, has pawned his clothing to get money to buy finery for the festive occasion. If Mr. A.'s linen suffers this fate he need not be alarmed; patience alone is necessary. The woman will then pledge Mr. B.'s clothing and redeem Mr. A.'s from the pawn shop, until she has earned enough to come out square with all her customers. I heard of a case where a laundress loaned the clothes of an American to a family in which there was a case of small-pox that the mother might pawn them to get medicine for a sick child. —Mexican letter.

THE OLD HIGHLAND CHIEFTAINS.

No men were prouder of their rank and descent. Not a few of them were educated in France or England, and had once been in the habit of mixing in a society from which they seemed to be hopelessly banished. Impoverishment and disappointment, thrown back upon their own diminished resources, the petty monarchs and tyrants of all they surveyed, they lost their slight culture, and their feelings grew into views. With many of the outward signs of native high-breeding, the Highland chief grew more and more narrow-minded, as he lived on, year after year, in a contracting circle of ideas, striving to interest himself in his shooting, fishing and cattle-breeding. He was irritated in all respects by his tenants and kinsmen according to their lights. But the smaller man, while dutifully submissive to his chief, showed his in-born haughtiness still more objectionably; and, as he had known nothing of the world beyond his native wilds, was more absolutely wedded to his antiquated prejudices. One and all were lavish in their hospitality, though their opportunities of practicing it were less frequent than they could have desired; for the visits of strangers were few and far between, at a time when admiration of the beauties of nature was still a taste of the future. As for Highland festivities, when they did come off, they took the form of hard drinking—necessarily such talk as there was turned on topics that were strictly local; so that, even when the guest chanced to be a man of ideas, he did little to enlighten the darkness of his hosts. —Blackwood's Magazine.

AMONG THE MARJINS.

Among the Marjins of India, if a young man wants to marry, his father takes with him some friends, and they set out toward the village or house indicated by the youth. If they hear a bird chirping on the way, they return dismayed—it is a bad omen. If they meet a hare or a squirrel, a wild boar or a mountain cat, it is likewise an evil omen. But if they meet a stag or a bullock, a buffalo or a young maiden, it is a good omen, and they go on their way rejoicing. The chirping of the bird, a cat or hare, wild boar or squirrel, may make two fond hearts disconsolate; for, once abandoned, a search in that direction again for a wife would be profanity.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are certainly no products of the arts so cheap as the newspaper, and it is difficult to imagine any other thing. Were it not a medium for the communication of the commercial needs of the community, which form a part of its income, but are not strictly one of its journalistic functions, it would be impossible to furnish what it does at the prices which it gets. That on the whole it does not pay like other furnished products—the cake, the cigar, the oyster supper, the ribbon, the lace, the glass of beer—can only be explained on the theory once advanced by the English

philosopher—who was asked why the manufacturers of ale were all millionaires, and the authors all poor. "Because," he replied, "for one man who has brains, thirty have bowels." —Detroit Free Press.

WEIGHING \$50,000,000 IN GOLD.

The weighing is being done in the large melting-room in the Assay Office. The brass scales are about four feet high, and the weight on either side and at the center rests upon knife edges of a sharpness that will have been worn so much when the present weighing is done that they will never be used again. The balance of the empty pans is so exact that the one-hundredth part of an ounce added to either side, bears it down promptly. The weights used are of a composition of metals looking like brass. They are shaped like large tomato cans, with scooped-out tops, across which are straight handles, and they weigh 500 Troy ounces each. Ten of these weights, or 5,000 ounces, make the capacity of the scales, a drop of this size disposing of twenty-five bars of gold, or \$125,000. Of course there are many smaller weights to secure perfect accuracy. The entire accumulation of gold amounts to 700 melts, of which fifteen can be weighed in an hour, and the working hours being from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., only 105 melts can be disposed of in a day. Allowing time for lunch and delays, the work will probably not be completed much before the last day of the fiscal year, which is June 30. The gold, which is in bars about six inches long, an inch thick, and two and a half inches wide, is stored in common open wooden boxes, with about the capacity of a shoe. Ten bars are kept in each box, and the hand truck in which the gold is hauled from the vault to the scales will hold twenty boxes. Each bar is worth \$5,000, each box about \$100,000. The reporter, when shown into the vault, was surrounded by shelves piled up with gold and silver worth about \$60,000,000. —New York World.

THE DRAPE OF THE MEXICAN DOAKET.

The New Orleans Democrat recounts the many good qualities of the Mexican burro that has lately been introduced into that city as a child's horse, who, it seems, can banquet on splinters and scraps, carry immense loads, and is faithful, uncomplaining, docile and tireless; but, "we regret to say," continues the Democrat, "the burro brays; amazing as is his strength, his stamina, his amiability, his courage, these things are as nothing compared to his bray. That such a tremendous and far-reaching sound should emanate from so small a source constitutes the eighth wonder of the world."

"When the little blue burrs are nearly all blue—concludes to celebrate his sooty period of relaxation by a good, healthy, whole-souled bray—when he humps his little back, and shuts his appealing little eyes, and lets his ears lie along his back, and then gathers himself into one ecstatic note, it is enough to make one envy the sainted dead and long for the cold and silent grave. The sleepers for a mile around start up with the sweat of terror on their furrowed brows, children fall down in fits, the sick believe that they have heard Gabriel's horn, and the very atmosphere shudders like a human creature. Without this bray the burro would be little short of an angel. As he is, however, he is an animal to be admired at a distance and in the abstract."

A PRINTERS' JOKE.

Printers' jokes are not always enjoyable, but an exception may be made in favor of the witticisms of John B. Tallman, of Lynn, who celebrated his golden wedding by giving \$2,500 to the City Hospital to be used for the benefit of the printers of Lynn, accompanying the gift with the following note:

GENTLEMEN: Having been a pioneer in the printing business in Lynn, and having spent a long term of years in the (to me) pleasant application of the "Art Preservative of All Arts," and, as my wife belongs to a typographical family, represented by a father and four (six) brothers, I have improved the "golden" opportunity, vouchsafed but once in a lifetime—to commemorate the 50th anniversary of our marriage by a gift to the Lynn Hospital in behalf of the printers of Lynn. I, therefore, have this day "given out" to the Lynn Hospital a "note" of \$2,500 to be "ad up" and remain as "live matter," to be "worked off" as occasion may require, but, in no "case" is the "original" "form" to be "distributed." I cherish the hope, for your sake, that the institution may never be obliged to "turn" for the want of "sorts," or have the misfortune to "pi the form" or "aquable" any part; but will keep the "furniture" so well "adjusted," and so "pi the mallet" and "doozing-stick," that not a "quoin" shall "drop out" or be lost. Thus may they be able to "work off" a "token" after "token," year by year, till the last living member of the "Black art" shall have "corrected" his last "proof."

A COAL-TAR SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIGO.

Indigo planting is one of the most profitable of East Indian industries. A German chemist has, however, discovered a coal-tar substitute, which is, really better, can be made from that treasure-house of bright dyes, coal tar. At present the artificial compound costs more than the vegetable, but this disadvantage may be overcome. Should such a result occur, the gain to Europeans and Americans will be acquired at the expense of many Orientals. This result will be an addition to the long catalogue of products in which science has triumphed over hard labor.

A CHEROKEE WAS ONCE FORCED TO SAY TO A CONGREGATION THAT INSISTED IN DEPOSITING BUTTONS IN THE CONTRIBUTION BOX.

"Brethren who wish to contribute buttons will please not hammer down the eyes, for while that process does not increase their value as coin it does impair their usefulness as buttons."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Everybody knows that where ignorance is most dense the Democratic majority is the largest. The census demonstrates this fact beyond a doubt. Of the 1,500,000 illiterate voters in the United States, 1,125,000 are in the Southern States. Only about one-half the voting population of the South are able to read their own ballots. —Fiske Ocean.

The crowd of impecunious delegates to the Ohio Democratic State Convention who got no money out of Bookwalter's "bar" are now sweating like "our army in Flanders." They do not seem to be particularly scandalized because their candidate literally bought his nomination, but because, in the disbursement of the funds, they received no part of the swag. They call him now Pocket-Bookwalter. The quarrel between the factions is very pretty as it stands. —Chicago Journal.

In the intensely Democratic parts of the State where the rum shops are many and the money plentiful, the Democrats are passing the old Olab Jackson defense warrants for Government currency. Well, why not? These warrants represent something very dear to the Democratic heart, while Government currency represents something very abhorrent. Then our friends the Greenbackers might with propriety take the Jackson scrip as legal tender. It is just Jacksonian in theory and practice. The Government notes if they had a chance. It is the flat money for which their souls yearn. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

INDEPENDENTS are abundant this early that the amiable game of dog in the manger will be much played by the Probationists of the country in the ensuing fall elections. In several States and many local contests the "Reformers," champions of reform themselves, are hopeful of an occasional now and then victory from the Republicans, and give it to the Democrats. The proverbial friendliness and lively sympathy of the Democracy toward all worthy aims of the Probationists ought to receive some sort of tangible recognition, of course. To render occasional Democratic victories at the polls possible is, therefore, kind of a Democratic duty; though how these anticipated aids to the work from Democratic successes is a matter difficult of understanding. —Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is not the slightest probability of the Republicans losing the organization of the lower house of Congress. The new Congressional Directory shows that 151 members were elected as distinctive Republicans, 131 as Democrats and 11 as Greenbackers or Independents. Six vacancies now exist in the Republican districts and two in Democratic districts. Should Republicans be elected to succeed Messrs. Lapham, Miller and Morton of New York, and Frye of Maine, the Republicans will have a majority of one. Moreover, some of the Independents and Greenbackers were elected by Republican votes, in opposition to kind of a Democratic nominee. Hazleton, Rice and Burrows of Massachusetts, and Burrows of New York, classed as Greenbackers, are avowed Republicans, except on the currency question, and will in all probability act with the Republicans in the organization of the House. It is absolutely certain that they will not take part with the Democrats. —Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

WHENEVER the Democrats blunder or fail—and they usually do both—they are nearly all blue—concludes to celebrate his sooty period of relaxation by a good, healthy, whole-souled bray—when he humps his little back, and shuts his appealing little eyes, and lets his ears lie along his back, and then gathers himself into one ecstatic note, it is enough to make one envy the sainted dead and long for the cold and silent grave. The sleepers for a mile around start up with the sweat of terror on their furrowed brows, children fall down in fits, the sick believe that they have heard Gabriel's horn, and the very atmosphere shudders like a human creature. Without this bray the burro would be little short of an angel. As he is, however, he is an animal to be admired at a distance and in the abstract."

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

The French have captured Djibouti, on the coast, another step toward Tripoli.

An old gentleman, of Belfast, Ireland, who had obtained an ejestment decree against a laborer, was a fairly stout, and his driver's baton had been used to his advantage.

The Porto has appointed a committee to regulate the finances and reach an understanding with bondholders.

Ten persons were killed, and a number dangerously wounded by the explosion of a mine at Suresnes, France.

The police at St. Petersburg announce the defeat of another scheme for the murder of the Czar, the assassin selected being a lady of high family.

Some Chilians were made prisoners by one of the Peruvian legations recently, and in retaliation for the harsh treatment accorded Peruvians by Chilian marauders some time ago, the prisoners were treated in a most cruel and brutal manner. Their ears were cut off and they were otherwise mutilated.

A Calcutta correspondent of the London Times announces that Ayob Khan will be successful in the attempt to seize and rule Southern Afghanistan, and the Amer will retain the northern half of the country. This will endanger his becoming tributary to Russia, which should be matter for alarm to England, and justify interference now on behalf of Afghanistan Khan.

McGrath and McKelvit have been convicted of causing the explosion in the Town Hall of Liverpool, with intent to endanger life. The first named was sentenced to penal servitude for life; the other for fifteen years.

The Bey has lost all authority in Tunis, and the French garrison is little better off than the Italian and even French subjects are complaining of the reign of lawlessness and plunder, and are applying to their respective Governments for protection.

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PERSONAL.

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John Gussman, the Polisher, who for 180 years has been in a comatose condition in a Pennsylvania poor-house, has rallied and given a fellow-countryman some light into his wanderings. About the last thing he remembers was visiting a friend in Baltimore for two weeks.

William G. Fargo, Mayor of Buffalo and President of the American Express Company, died at Buffalo, aged 63 years.

Bishop E. O. Haven died at Salem, Ore., aged 60 years.

The wife of Gen. Alexander McD. McCook died at a hotel in Salt Lake, from grief at the death of her husband.

GENERAL.

Failure to perform his duty on the occasion of the popular excitement and disturbance in connection with the removal of the remains of Pius IX., has led to the dismissal of the Chief of Police of Rome.

The Chinese Government, fearing that the students now being educated in the country will imbibe republican views, has ordered their removal to European countries which are ruled by monarchs.

The death is announced of two persons of some historical interest at Harrisburg, Pa., of George W. Tabb, who was foreman of the jury that tried and sentenced to death John Brown, and at Baltimore of David Carroll, founder in 1836 of the first cotton-mill in Baltimore county.

The census returns show that 680,499 have been added to the population of the Dominion of Canada within the past decade, and it now numbers 4,369,533 souls.

Not until the recovery of the President-elect the White House will be first reported to the President by Gen. Swain. Meanwhile Whitaker remains a cadet in the regular army.

A guard smoking in the Government magazine at Mazatlan, Mexico, dropped a spark, which razed the structure and destroyed many houses in the vicinity. No less than seventy bodies were recovered by the citizens and soldiers, among the victims being District Judge Pena.

As a practical token of sympathy, Mrs. Garfield has received a draft for £100 from four churches of the Disciples in England, as a contribution to the building fund for the national chapel at Washington.

Lord Shaftesbury, on behalf of the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, in session at London, sent Mrs. Garfield a cablegram expressing thanks to God for the preservation of his complete recovery. Secretary Blaine on behalf of Mrs. Garfield, sent a similar reply.

Andrew Lomprax has reached San Francisco from Chihuahua. He reports himself as the sole survivor of a surveying party of fourteen men at work south of El Paso, who were attacked by a party of forty-five Apaches, six of whom were killed and nine wounded in the fight. Lomprax was held for ransom, and taken down to the Gulf of California, whence he escaped to Guaymas.

A dispatch from Socorro, N. M., says that an engagement between renegade Apaches and ranchers and Mexicans took place on Red creek, in the San Mateo mountains. Three Indians were killed and nine Mexicans and ranchers wounded and killed.

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The assassin represents him as being one of the most quiet and inoffensive prisoners in the jail. When he knows what is wanted by him, he complies cheerfully and never utters a complaint. He always walks and does not appear at all stricken with remorse. All his wants are attended to in his cell. His hair is cut and his beard trimmed by an attendant. While Guilem says but little about his confinement, enough is known to indicate that he regrets his act, not from a sense of remorse, but because he realizes that, instead of being a hero, he is going to be punished for his crime. He still has that fear of popular indignation, too. He appreciates the fact that he would not be safe in this country if he was at liberty.

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Charles Schiller, of St. Louis, while on a protracted effort, attempted to shoot his mother, assaulted Louis, Grand with a hatchet, and then killed himself with a revolver.

Two men entered the Manufacturers' Bank at Cohoes, N. Y., at the hour of noon, and, while one engaged the attention of the cashier by asking for change, the other calmly forced the door of the Directors' room, stepped to the safe, drew out a package of \$10,000 in currency and started for the street. The disconcerted clerk sprang after the robber and caught him by the money bag, but he escaped him to the woods. The man who asked for change stepped out to a carriage and was driven off by a confederate.

It is believed that there are organizations in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia which would like to get hold of and lynch Guilem. The assassin has applied for release on bail.

George Walker, who stole a young girl in New York from in front of her home, was sent to State prison for ten years.

DR. PHILLIP C. BALLOU, OF VERMONT.

A Letter from this Well-Known Gentleman, Who is a "Regular" of the Old School.

(From the Boston Daily Journal, June 7.)

We published several letters lately, which have evoked considerable comment, both from being read in our columns and in our contemporaries who have copied them. We refer to letters from Burlington, Providence, Springfield and Hartford, on the subject of the wonderful narrative power of a remedy called Kidney-Wort, which has been so thoroughly tried as to seem to be the long-looked-for medicine. Great good is done by a really first-class article, as this seems to be, and when it is recognized by regular physicians in all parts of the country it is naturally received by the people at large with faith. We append a letter on this subject received by us from a well-known "regular" physician from Northern Vermont.

MONKTON, Vt., June 1, 1881.

Editors Boston Journal:

I have always been opposed to the use of patent medicines, as I am of the opinion that more harm than good is done by their indiscriminate use. Seeing that several correspondents have been signing the praises of Kidney-Wort, and knowing of its wonderful curative power, I felt it but just that the public should know of it. I was induced to use it in my practice to positive evidence of its virtues, and I have done so with the most gratifying results. I have used it in many cases of kidney trouble, and in all of them it has cured. I have used it in many cases of kidney trouble, and in all of them it has cured. I have used it in many cases of kidney trouble, and in all of them it has cured.

One of the chief cures was that of Mr. A., who had suffered for years from an obstinate kidney trouble, connected with rheumatism and uric acid. There was an inflammation of the organs which caused much pain and often severe suffering. I had prescribed previous to this the remedies usually employed in such cases, but without benefit. I procured Kidney-Wort for him, and directed it to be prepared and taken according to directions. It relieved the pain and suffering almost immediately, and gave a favorable turn to all the symptoms.

His recovery progressed rapidly, and in a comparatively short time he was able to pursue his usual life. He has ever since been much stronger and healthier than for years before. I could detail a score more of other cases in which I have used it with the same marked results, if I had time and space.

In the various kidney troubles it has been a very efficient remedy, far more decided in its effects than any other. I have used it in many cases of kidney trouble, and in all of them it has cured. I have used it in many cases of kidney trouble, and in all of them it has cured. I have used it in many cases of kidney trouble, and in all of them it has cured.

My sincere thanks, PHILLIP C. BALLOU, M. D.

A good many people wonder how it is that they get sticky fly-paper in drugstore windows, covered so completely with dead flies that there does not seem to be room for another fly, and if they buy the paper and take it home, where flies are as thick as three to a bed, they can't get a dozen flies on the sheet of paper in a week. The fact is that the drugstore (and this we have from one of them in person) employ boys to catch flies and stick them on the paper. Some boys make as high as \$1.50 a day catching flies for drugstores, and in some localities these boys have almost taken the last fly in the houses. *—Wilmington Sun.*

(From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.)

CHARLES NELSON, Esq., proprietor, Nelson House, speaking of us recently, observed: "I suffered so much with Rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I used a bottle of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and, as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil, entirely cured. I thank Heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, and I will say my life. It also cured my wife."

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PESTS.

Australia suffers from both animal and vegetable plagues. It has groaned under a rabbit pest, and a kind of water-cress, which somebody thought would be "such a good thing," but which has served amply to choke up streams, and now it is in mortal dread of the lantern, a shrub resembling a gigantic raspberry bush, which was imported for a garden ornament from France. Birds like the seed and scatter it in all directions, and the shrub threatens to grow densely and become an insufferable nuisance.

(From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.)

WHEN about twelve years old, said Mr. Geismann, of the Globe Chop House, to our representative, I met with an accident with a horse, by which my skull was fractured, and ever since I have suffered with the most excruciating rheumatic pains. Of late, I applied St. Jacobs Oil, which has given me almost total relief.

Some men are so stupid! (Scene: At the Vavasours' dance.) Waitor (to hostess' fair daughter)—"So glad to find you alone at last, Miss Vavasour." Miss Vavasour—"You are—very kind." Waitor—"Not at all. But tell me, you are not engaged?" Miss Vavasour—"No-o." Waitor—"Then may I hope?" Miss Vavasour—"Oh! really—Capt. Hawley—you must talk to mamma." Waitor (blankly)—"What about?" Most opportunely the waltz strikes up and they plunge into it.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses the same value as the Hub Balm. It is a tonic of the season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purging, the cheapest and best remedy is Hub Balm. It is a tonic of the season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purging, the cheapest and best remedy is Hub Balm. It is a tonic of the season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purging, the cheapest and best remedy is Hub Balm.

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LATEST NEWS.

In his reply to Gen. Noyes, the French President expressed the horror of that nation at the assassination, and their earnest sympathy for the President and wishes for his recovery.

The Empress of Germany and Austria met at Gastein and held a half-hour conference, after which Kaiser Wilhelm accompanied Kaiser Franz Joseph to the depot and bade him a hearty farewell.

A St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the Russian court made the recent journey to Moscow because of the discovery of an extensive conspiracy to assassinate the imperial family.

The laborers strike in the South of Ireland is extending. The farmers have resisted up to the present, but they must eventually yield. They have no alternative but to pay the laborers what they demand or permit the loss of their crops. The strike has extended to the cities and towns of the province of Connaught. It is strengthening every day, and the first blood purifier was discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilis, Eruptions, Weakness of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Nervous Disorders, Debility, Bilious Complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, &c., &c.

BAKER'S PAIN PANGOLIN causes pain in man and beast.

ROGUE'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys worms.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

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It is strange any one will suffer from derangement brought on by impure blood, when SOVIL'S BAKERS' PAIN PANGOLIN, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore health to the physical organism. It is a strengthening syrup, it purifies the blood, and the first blood purifier was discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilis, Eruptions, Weakness of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Nervous Disorders, Debility, Bilious Complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, &c., &c.

BAKER'S PAIN PANGOLIN causes pain in man and beast.

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Thousands bless this PILE OINTMENT. If you suffer one day longer it is your own fault, for WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure for Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles. No matter how long standing, WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure you. HON. J. C. COFFIN, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I cured me when all other remedies failed." FRANK P. ALLEN, Troy, New York, says: "I suffered day and night with itching Piles. S. O. Gleason, druggist, recommended WILLIAMS' PILE OINTMENT, and cured me in 10 days. Every day is a cure. Sold by all Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$1.00 per Box. Send for Circular.

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\$25 to \$50 PER DAY.

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Lava, Builders' Serpentine and Conglomerate

Rock, and guaranteed to make the very best of Wells in Quick

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They are endorsed by some of the highest State Officials. We contract for prospecting for

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BILLIARD PARLOR

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WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

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F. W. SORENSON,

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DRUG STORE.

I have also the largest and best assorted Stock of

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES,

and MIRRORS,

suited to the wants of a new country,

north of Bay City.

I am the only person north of Bay City that can give you your choice of

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BRUSSELS and BAILEY-BRUSSELS.

at the Lowest Chicago Prices—ranging from 40¢ to \$1.50 per yard.

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SEWING MACHINES,

Always in Stock.

The far famed "DAUNTLESS," the

unrivalled "NEW HOME," and the

"ROYAL ST. JOHN," the three

Best Machines made—and can be

bought for the same price you will pay

elsewhere, for a poor one.

If you want a Sewing Machine, do

not buy of a peddler or small dealer,

but come where you can have your

choice of a variety. Needles and

attachments of all kinds always on hand.

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Variety Extensive, and Quality the

Best.

I desire to call special attention to

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BRACELETS, LOCKETS and CHARMS,

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guaranteed.

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Invites the attention of the LADIES

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Millinery and

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Also,

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Game of all kinds in Season.

NO. 6 LINN STREET,

West Bay City, Mich.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table—May 25, 1879.

STATIONS.	Northward	Bay City	Through
Jackson	7:00 a.m.	7:15 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Bay City	7:25	7:40	7:55
St. Charles	8:05	8:20	8:35
Holt	8:15	8:30	8:45
Lansing	8:30	8:45	9:00
North Lansing	8:55	9:10	9:25
Bath	9:05	9:20	9:35
Lansing	9:25	9:40	9:55
Bay City	9:40	9:55	10:10
D & M Crossing	9:55	10:10	10:25
Oscoda	10:15	10:30	10:45
Oakley	10:35	10:50	11:05
Chesaning	10:55	11:10	11:25
St. Charles	11:15	11:30	11:45
Tittabawassee	11:35	11:50	12:05
Saginaw City	11:55	12:10	12:25
Bay City	12:15	12:30	12:45
West Bay City	12:35	12:50	1:05
Bay City	12:55	1:10	1:25

STATIONS.	Bay City	Through	Bay City
Bay City	6:55 a.m.	7:10 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
West Bay City	7:05	7:20	7:35
F. & P. M. June	7:15	7:30	7:45
St. Charles	7:25	7:40	7:55
Saginaw City	7:35	7:50	8:05
Tittabawassee	7:45	8:00	8:15
St. Charles	7:55	8:10	8:25
Oscoda	8:05	8:20	8:35
Oakley	8:15	8:30	8:45
D & M Crossing	8:25	8:40	8:55
Bannington	8:35	8:50	9:05
Lansing	8:45	9:00	9:15
Bay City	8:55	9:10	9:25
West Bay City	9:05	9:20	9:35
Bay City	9:15	9:30	9:45
Bay City	9:25	9:40	9:55

CONNECTIONS—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Leape, Port Huron, Detroit, and all points east, and with Mackinaw Division for all points North, and at Jackson with Main and Air Lines and Grand Rapids Division.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Northward	Freight	Mail
West Bay City	8:15 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Bay City	8:25	8:40	8:55
Kawawa	8:45	9:00	9:15
Parsonage	8:55	9:10	9:25
St. Charles	9:15	9:30	9:45
St. Helena	9:25	9:40	9:55
West Branch	9:35	9:50	10:05
Wells	9:45	10:00	10:15
Standish	9:55	10:10	10:25
Phonemong	10:05	10:20	10:35
Kawawa	10:15	10:30	10:45
Bay City	10:25	10:40	10:55
West Bay City	10:35	10:50	11:05
Bay City	10:45	11:00	11:15

At all trains daily except Sunday.

C. B. BUSH, H. B. LEYARD,

Dist. Sup. Bay City. Gen'l. Man. Det.

D. C. BROWN,

Assistant General Sup't, Jackson.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,

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on your finger which you sew with

will enable you to thread your needle

almost in the dark. We want agents

in every town in the United States.

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WHISTLE.

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only Genuine and reliable Bird Call

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dowment that is possible with safety.

The only security in Mutual Companies is

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Complete Shops With Every Facility

Of The Latest Improved Machinery,

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FARM WAGONS,

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